

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA  
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA  
CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION**

**012**

**HISTORY**

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Year: 2020**

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**Instructions**

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C with a total of **nine (9)** questions.
2. Answer **all** questions in sections A and B and **three (3)** questions from section C.
3. Section A carries **twenty (20)** marks, section B **thirty five (35)** marks and section C carries **forty five (45)** marks.
4. Cellular phones and any unauthorised materials are **not** allowed in the examination room.
5. All drawings should be in pencil.
6. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

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## SECTION A (20 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1. For each of the items (i) - (xv), choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number in the answer booklet(s) provided. **(15 marks)**
- (i) John's grandmother, who witnessed the German invasion in Tanganyika, has a habit of narrating regularly to John and his friends on how some societies in Tanganyika resisted the Germans strongly. Which source of historical information is this?
- A Oral traditions                      B Archives                      C Museum  
D Archaeology                      E Linguistics
- (ii) When did the theory of evolution of man become more publicly known?
- A After the birth of Charles Darwin who introduced the theory of evolution.  
B After the publication of the book "*The Origin Species*" in 1859  
C After the discovery of man's remains by Dr. Leakey at Olduvai Gorge  
D After the scientific discovery of Homo-Habilis and Homo-Erectus  
E After the spread of religious books like the Quran and the Bible
- (iii) Why salt making industries were important in pre-colonial Africa?
- A It enabled people to eat uncooked food  
B It facilitated the development of heavy industries  
C It played a vital role in food preservation and healing  
D It enabled some societies to make ornaments of copper alloys  
E It was a source of vitamins
- (iv) The range of productive activities that man performs is determined by
- A nature of the environment and the productive forces.  
B strong standing army and modern weapons.  
C major means of production and cheap labour.  
D availability of raw materials and markets.  
E presence of offensive and defensive forces.
- (v) Which one of the following shows a set representing communal societies in East Africa up to the 19<sup>th</sup> century?
- A Teso, Iraqw and Hadzabe                      B Dorobo, Teso and Iraqw  
C Hadzabe, Karamajong and Iraqw                      D Tindiga, Iraqw and Dorobo  
E Dorobo, Tindiga and Teso
- (vi) Which one of the following was used to colonize Africa?
- A Finance capital                      B Primitive accumulation of capital  
C Bank capital                      D Mercantile capital  
E Industrial capital

- (vii) The following factors were responsible for the failure of company rule in East Africa **except**
- A lack of experienced personnel.
  - B widespread resistances in the interior.
  - C shortage of funds to run the colonies.
  - D difficulties to penetrate in the interior of East Africa.
  - E lack of interest to exploit the interior of East Africa.
- (viii) What was the main aim of establishing a colonial state?
- A To exploit a colony effectively
  - B To develop a free colony for Africans
  - C To establish African oversea province in Europe
  - D To supervise African traditional institutions
  - E To prepare Africans for their self-rule
- (ix) An agricultural system in which plantations were owned and supervised by Europeans in the colonies was called
- A Settler agriculture.
  - B Peasant agriculture.
  - C Plantation agriculture.
  - D Mixed farming.
  - E Slash and burn cultivation.
- (x) Which one of the following descriptions illustrates best the objectives of colonial education in Africa?
- A To get cheap laborers, raw materials and area of investment
  - B To enable the Africans to get good treatment, housing and white color job
  - C To get the producers of raw materials, cheap workers and puppets
  - D To facilitate the activities of traders, missionaries and explorers
  - E To enable the Africans to become investors, chiefs and governors
- (xi) The military alliance which was formed between Germany, Italy and Japan before the Second World War was known as
- A Triple Alliance.
  - B Berlin-Rome Axis.
  - C Triple Entente.
  - D Dual Alliance.
  - E Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis.
- (xii) One of the national building campaigns taken to change the post-colonial economic system in Africa was
- A "Feed yourself" in Ghana.
  - B "Harambee" in Uganda.
  - C "Feed yourself" in Uganda.
  - D "Capitalism and Self-reliance" in Tanzania.
  - E "Freedom is coming tomorrow" in South Africa.

- (xiii) What was the basic reason for adopting a single party system soon after independence by many African countries?
- A Lack of enough educated elites who could lead many political parties
  - B It was a suitable system for maximizing administration costs
  - C It was suitable for promoting national social cohesion and harmony
  - D It could easily cause division among the members of one country
  - E Lack of enough offices that could be used by many political parties
- (xiv) When did Kofi Annan of Ghana serve as the Secretary General of the United Nations?
- A 1961-1971                      B 1996-2006                      C 1971-1981
  - D 2010-2016                      E 1991-1996
- (xv) From what you have learned in history, which criterion indicates that pre-colonial African societies were developing?
- A Presence of processing and heavy industries
  - B Presence of past social, political and economic systems
  - C Presence of bogus treaties and colonial boundaries
  - D Presence of the League of Nations and United Nations
  - E Presence of colonial economy and administrative systems

2. Match the descriptions in **List A** with the corresponding political parties in **List B** by writing the letter of the corresponding response beside the item number in the answer booklet(s) provided.

**(5 marks)**

<b>List A</b>	<b>List B</b>
(i) A political party which struggled for the independence of Angola.	A ASP
(ii) A political party which was formed in 1963 in Zimbabwe.	B UGCC
(iii) A political party which took active participation in the struggle for independence of Ghana.	C UNC
(iv) A political party that was formed in 1952 to demand for the independence of Uganda.	D ZANU
(v) The political party in Zanzibar that overthrew the oppressive Arab rule in 1964.	E ZPPP
	F MPLA
	G AMNUT
	H FRELIMO

## SECTION B (35 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

3. Briefly answer the following questions:
- (i) Differentiate between the tools made and used during the Old Stone Age and the Late Stone Age.
  - (ii) How medicine stimulated the interaction among the African people?
  - (iii) How did the people along the coast of East Africa use their natural environment to make salt?
  - (iv) Why did Portugal lead the search for the sea route to India?
  - (v) How did Asian goods reach Europe before the sea route was discovered by the Portuguese in the 15<sup>th</sup> century?
  - (vi) Why Carl Peters is regarded as an important person in the History of Tanganyika?
- (12 marks)**
4. Arrange the following historical events in chronological order by writing number 1 to 6 beside the item number in the answer booklet(s) provided.
- (i) By 1880s the scramble for Africa had reached serious proportions. There were signs that if this scramble was not regulated war would erupt among the European powers.
  - (ii) In order to avert war, Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck of Germany called an International Conference of European Powers with interests in Africa.
  - (iii) The countries that were represented at the conference included Germany, Britain, France, Portugal, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Denmark and the United States of America.
  - (iv) The Berlin conference introduced the principles of effective occupation of colonies, hence paving the way for the colonization of the African continent.
  - (v) The Berlin conference led to economic growth for most European nations since they were assured of maximum supply of raw materials, cheap labour and markets for their industrial manufactured goods.
  - (vi) By the late 1870s much of Africa's interior was known to Europe's capitalist interests through the services of explorers and missionaries.
- (12 marks)**

5. Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate by using roman numbers:
- (i) The British East African colony where indirect rule policy was more successful.
  - (ii) The Portuguese colony whose nationalist leader was assassinated by a parcel bomb in Dar es Salaam.
  - (iii) The country where the Apartheid Policy was applied.
  - (iv) The Germany colony that resisted Direct Rule Policy in 1904 – 1907.
  - (v) The British colony where Indirect Rule Policy was first experimented in Africa. **(11 marks)**

### SECTION C (45 Marks)

Answer **three (3)** questions from this section. Each question carries **fifteen (15)** marks.

- 6. Why some areas in Africa experienced intensive scramble more than others? Explain by giving six points.
- 7. With examples, explain six effects of colonial agriculture in Africa.
- 8. Elaborate six contributions of the First and Second World Wars to the rise and development of anti-colonial movements in Africa.
- 9. Explain six reasons which facilitated the collapse of the first East African Community in 1977.